

But...Who Is Allah

Allah

Allah (/ˈæl?, ʔæl?, ʔɪlʔ/ A(H)L-ʔ, ʔ-LAH; Arabic: الله, IPA: [ʔʰʌllæh]) is an Arabic term for God, specifically the monotheistic God. Outside of Arabic - Allah (A(H)L-ʔ, ʔ-LAH; Arabic: الله, IPA: [ʔʰʌllæh]) is an Arabic term for God, specifically the monotheistic God. Outside of Arabic languages, it is principally associated with Islam (in which it is also considered the proper name), although the term was used in pre-Islamic Arabia and continues to be used today by Arabic-speaking adherents of any of the Abrahamic religions, including Judaism and Christianity. It is thought to be derived by contraction from al-ilāh (ʔʰʌllæh, lit. 'the god') and is linguistically related to God's names in other Semitic languages, such as Aramaic (ʔʰʌllæh ʔAlʔhʔ) and Hebrew (ʔʰʌllæh ʔʰlʔah).

The word "Allah" now conveys the superiority or sole existence of one God, but among the pre-Islamic Arabs, Allah was a supreme deity and was worshipped alongside lesser deities in a pantheon. Many Jews, Christians, and early Muslims used "Allah" and "al-ilah" synonymously in Classical Arabic. The word is also frequently, albeit not exclusively, used by Bábists, Bahá'ís, Mandaeans, Indonesian Christians, Maltese Christians, and Sephardic Jews, as well as by the Gagauz people.

Ya-Sin

establishing the Qur'an as a divine source, and it warns of the fate of those who mock Allah's revelations and are stubborn. The surah tells of the punishments that - Y? S?n (also pronounced as Yaseen; Arabic: الله, y?s?n; the letters 'Y?' and 'S?n') is the 36th chapter of the Quran. It has 83 verses (?y?t). It is regarded an earlier "Meccan surah". Some scholars maintain that verse 12 is from the Medinan period. While the surah begins in Juz' 22, most of it is in Juz' 23.

The surah begins with the eponymous (muqatta'at) Arabic letters: ?? (y? s?n). The meaning of the letters y? s?n, while being primarily unknown, is debated amongst Muslim religious academics. One of the interpretations is "O human being!" referring to Prophet Muhammad since the verses that follow are translated as "By the Qur'an, full of Wisdom, Thou art indeed one of the messengers". Tafsir al-Jalalayn, a Sunni beginner's exegesis (tafsir), concludes, "Allah knows best what He means by these [letters]."

The surah focuses on establishing the Qur'an as a divine source, and it warns of the fate of those who mock Allah's revelations and are stubborn. The surah tells of the punishments that plagued past generations of nonbelievers as a warning to present and future generations. Additionally, the surah reiterates Allah's sovereignty as exemplified by his creations through signs from nature.

The surah ends with arguments in favor of the existence of resurrection and Allah's sovereign power.

Takbir

God]') is the name for the Arabic phrase All?hu ?Akbar (Arabic: الله أكبر [ʔʰaː.ʔaː.hu ʔak.bar] , lit. ''Allah is the greatest'). It is a common - The takb?r (Arabic: الله أكبر [tak.biʔr], lit. 'magnification [of God]') is the name for the Arabic phrase All?hu ?Akbar (Arabic: الله أكبر [ʔʰaː.ʔaː.hu ʔak.bar] , lit. 'Allah is the greatest').

It is a common Arabic expression, used in various contexts by Muslims around the world: in formal salah (prayer), in the adhan (Islamic call to prayer), in Hajj, as an informal expression of faith, in times of distress or joy, or to express resolute determination or defiance. The phrase is the official motto of Iran and Iraq. It is also used by Orthodox Arab Christians as an expression of faith.

Al-Fatiha

Prophet Muhammad: “Al-ʾamdu lillāhi rabbil-ʾalāmīn (Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds) is the Seven Oft-Repeated Verses and the Great Qurʾān which I have - Al-Fatiha (Arabic: ?????????, romanized: al-Fʾtiʾa, lit. 'the Opening') is the first chapter (sura) of the Quran. It consists of seven verses (ayat) which consist of a prayer for guidance and mercy.

Al-Fatiha is recited in Muslim obligatory and voluntary prayers, known as salah. The primary literal meaning of the expression "Al-Fatiha" is "The Opener/The Key".

Surah Al-Fatiha, also known as Al-Sabʿ Al-Mathani (the Seven Oft-Repeated Verses) or Umm al-Kitab (the Mother of the Book), is regarded as the greatest chapter in the Qurʾān. This is based on the saying of Prophet Muhammad: “Al-ʾamdu lillāhi rabbil-ʾalāmīn (Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds) is the Seven Oft-Repeated Verses and the Great Qurʾān which I have been given.” It was given these titles because it opens the written text of the Qurʾān and because it is recited at the beginning of prayer. Surah Al-Fatiha is known by many names; Al-Suyuti listed twenty-five in his work *Al-Itqan fi Ulum al-Qurʾān*. These names and descriptions, which were transmitted by the early generations, include Al-Qurʾān Al-ʿAzim (The Great Qurʾān), Surah Al-Hamd (The Chapter of Praise), Al-Wafiya (The Complete), and Al-Kafiya (The Sufficient). The chapter consists of seven verses according to the consensus of Qurʾān reciters and commentators, with the exception of three individuals: Al-Hasan Al-Basri, who counted them as eight verses, and Amr ibn Ubayd and Al-Husayn Al-Juʿfi, who counted six. The majority cited as evidence the Prophet's statement: “The Seven Oft-Repeated Verses.” It is classified as a Meccan surah, revealed before the Prophet's migration from Mecca, according to most scholars. Badr al-Din al-Zarkashi placed it fifth in chronological order, after Surahs Al-ʿAlaq, Al-Qalam, Al-Muzzammil, and Al-Muddathir.

The surah encompasses several key themes: praising and glorifying Allah, extolling Him by mentioning His names, affirming His transcendence from all imperfections, establishing belief in resurrection and recompense, dedicating worship and seeking assistance solely from Him, and supplicating for guidance to the straight path. It contains an appeal for steadfastness upon the straight path and recounts the narratives of past nations. Additionally, it encourages righteous deeds. The chapter also highlights core principles of faith: gratitude for divine blessings in “Al-ʾamdu lillāh” (Praise be to Allah), sincerity of worship in “Iyyaka naʾbudu wa iyyaka nastaʾn” (You alone we worship and You alone we ask for help), righteous companionship in “ʾirʾ al-ladhna anʾamta ʾalayhim” (the path of those upon whom You have bestowed favor), the mention of Allah's most beautiful names and attributes in “Ar-Raʾmʾn Ar-Raʾʾm” (The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful), steadfastness in “Ihdina-ʾirʾ al-mustaqʾm” (Guide us to the straight path), belief in the afterlife in “Mʾliki Yawmid-Dʾn” (Master of the Day of Judgment), and the importance of supplication in “Iyyaka naʾbudu wa iyyaka nastaʾn.”

Surah Al-Fatiha holds immense significance in Islam and in the daily life of a Muslim. It is an essential pillar of prayer, without which the prayer is invalid according to the predominant view among scholars. It was narrated from Abu Hurayrah that the Prophet said: “Whoever performs a prayer and does not recite the Mother of the Book in it, his prayer is incomplete”—he repeated it three times—“not complete.” In another narration: “There is no prayer for the one who does not recite Al-Fatiha.”

Mashallah

Allah or Masha Allah or Ma Shaa Allah (Arabic: ما شاء الله, romanized: *mā shāʾa -llāh*, lit. 'God has willed it' or 'As God has wished') is an - Mashallah or Ma Sha Allah or Masha Allah or Ma Shaa Allah (Arabic: ما شاء الله, romanized: *mā shāʾa -llāh*, lit. 'God has willed it' or 'As God has wished') is an Arabic phrase generally used to positively denote something of greatness or beauty and to express a feeling of awe. It is often used to convey a sense of respect and to protect against the evil eye, suggesting that the speaker is acknowledging something positive without invoking jealousy.

It is a common expression used throughout the Arabic-speaking and Muslim world, as well as among non-Muslim Arabic speakers, especially Arabic-speaking Christians and others who refer to God by the Arabic name Allah.

Five-Percent Nation

themselves Allah's Five Percenters, which reflects the concept that ten percent of the people in the world are elites and their agents, who know the truth - The Five-Percent Nation, sometimes referred to as the Nation of Gods and Earths (NGE/NOGE) or the Five Percenters, is a cultural movement founded in 1964 in the Harlem section of the borough of Manhattan, New York City, by Clarence 13X, who was previously known as Clarence Edward Smith.

Members of the group call themselves Allah's Five Percenters, which reflects the concept that ten percent of the people in the world are elites and their agents, who know the truth of existence and opt to keep eighty-five percent of the world in ignorance and under their controlling thumb; the remaining five percent are those who know the truth and are determined to enlighten the eighty-five percent.

The Nation of Gods and Earths teaches the belief that Black people are the original people of the planet Earth and are therefore the fathers ("Gods") and mothers ("Earths") of civilization. The Nation teaches that Supreme Mathematics and Supreme Alphabet, a set of principles created by Allah the Father, is the key to understanding humankind's relationship to the universe. The Nation teaches that the black man, insofar as the Nation defines this race, is himself God, with the black race being a race of actual gods.

Ishq Subhan Allah

Ishq Subhan Allah (English: Love, Oh My God) is an Indian television series that premiered on 14 March 2018 on Zee TV. Produced by Dheeraj Kumar, it starred - Ishq Subhan Allah (English: Love, Oh My God) is an Indian television series that premiered on 14 March 2018 on Zee TV. Produced by Dheeraj Kumar, it starred Eisha Singh and Adnan Khan. Set against a Muslim backdrop, it addressed contemporary political, religious and social issues including Triple talaq and Sharia law and aimed to dispel wrong notions about Islam. It replaced Woh Apna Sa in its slot that took over a time slot change. It has been replaced by Ram Pyaare Sirf Humare in its timeslot.

Allah as a lunar deity

to the moon, but prostrate to Allah, who created them." Islam teaches that Allah is the name of God (as iterated in the Quran), and is the same god worshipped - The theory that Allah (God in Islam) originated as a moon god began in 1901 with the archaeologist Hugo Winckler. He associated Allah with a pre-Islamic Arabian deity, either Lah or Hubal, whom he identified as lunar in nature. However, opponents have rejected this theory due to its speculative character and lack of archaeological or textual evidence from pre-Islamic Arabia. Hubal, a deity worshipped at the Kaaba before Islam, is often mentioned in these claims. Some

suggest that Hubal originated from the Levant or Mesopotamia. Historian Philip K. Hitti posits that Hubal's name may derive from an Aramaic term for "spirit".

In the 1990s, the idea was popularized in the United States by Christian apologists, especially Robert Morey, who argued in his works that "Allah" was originally a moon god, citing the Islamic lunar calendar and crescent imagery. However, opponents argue this view misinterprets the symbolism and lacks historical support.

Academics continue to reject the theory as unsubstantiated. The claim has also been criticized for being offensive to Muslims and Arab Christians, who also use the term "Allah" for God.

Abd Allah al-Mahd

Abū Muḥammad ʿAbd Allāh ibn al-ʿAsan ibn al-ʿAsan ibn ʿAlī ibn Abī Ḥshim al-Qurayshī (Arabic: أبو محمد عبد الله بن العاص بن العاص بن علي بن أبي هشيم القرشي - Abū Muḥammad ʿAbd Allāh ibn al-ʿAsan ibn al-ʿAsan ibn ʿAlī ibn Abī Ḥshim al-Qurayshī (Arabic: أبو محمد عبد الله بن العاص بن العاص بن علي بن أبي هشيم القرشي; c. 689 – 762, better known as ʿAbd Allāh al-Maʿdī (Arabic: عبد الله المدي) and ʿAbd Allāh al-Kaʿmī (Arabic: عبد الله الكمي), was an Islamic scholar, theologian and hadith narrator, grandson of both Hasan ibn Ali and Husayn ibn Ali (the grandsons of the Islamic prophet Muhammad). His sons include Muhammad and Ibrahim, who rebelled against Abbasid rule, and Idris, who rebelled in the Maghreb and established the Idrisid dynasty.

Considered a martyr among the Shi'as, Abd Allah was imprisoned on the orders of Al-Mansur after he refused to reveal the hiding place of his sons, and was assassinated three years later while in prison. His tomb in the city of al-Shinafiyah, Iraq, is today the famous shrine of Abd Allah Abu Najm.

Ubayd Allah ibn Jahsh

Ubayd Allah ibn Jahsh ibn Riḥab (Arabic: عبيد الله بن جاش بن رباح, romanized: ʿUbayd Allāh ibn Jaḥsh ibn Riḥab; c. 588–627) was a contemporary - Ubayd Allah ibn Jahsh ibn Riḥab (Arabic: عبيد الله بن جاش بن رباح, romanized: ʿUbayd Allāh ibn Jaḥsh ibn Riḥab; c. 588–627) was a contemporary and first cousin of the Islamic prophet Muhammad who apostatized from Islam by converting to Christianity following his migration to Abyssinia in around 615 CE. He is one of the four hanifs (a type of monotheists) mentioned by Ibn Ishaq, the others being Waraka ibn Nawfal, Uthman ibn Huwairith and Zayd ibn Amr.

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